

# ONY

willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them. Camden.

ONSET. *n. f.* [on and set.]

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.  
As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest onset. Sidney, *b. ii.*

Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,  
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,  
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint  
He made him stoop. Fairy Queen, *b. ii.*

The shout  
Of battle now began, and rushing found  
Of onset. Milton's Paradise Lost, *b. vi.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the onset, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obdurate enclosed truth. South.

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first onsets of an invasion. Addison.

Observe  
The first impetuous onsets of his grief;  
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. Philips.

2. Something added by way of ornamental appendage. This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where onset means a tuft.

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;  
And for an onset, Titus, to advance  
Thy name and honourable family, Shakespeare, Tit. And.

To ONSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin.

This for a while was hotly onsett and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again. Carew.

ONSLAUGHT. *n. f.* [on and slay. See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; storm; onset.

They made a halt  
To view the ground, and where t' assault,  
Then call'd a council, which was best,  
By siege or onslaught to invest  
The enemy; and 'twas agreed  
By storm and onslaught to proceed. Hudibras, *p. i.*

ONTOLOGIST. *n. f.* [from ontology.] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTOLOGY. *n. f.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics.

The modes, accidents and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly ontology. Watts's Logic.

ONWARD. *adv.* [onþearb, Saxon.]

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,  
When you went onward on this ended action,  
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye, Shakespeare.

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat  
The monster moving onward came as fast,  
With horrid strides. Milton's Paradise Lost, *b. ii.*

Him thro' the spicy forest onward come  
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat  
Of his cool bow'r. Milton's Paradise Lost, *b. v.*

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,  
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose. Pope.

2. In a state of advanced progression.

Philoxenus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friends labour. Sidney.

You are already so far onward of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse. Dryden.

3. Somewhat farther.

A little onward lend thy guiding hand  
To these dark steps, a little farther on. Milton.

ONYCHA. *n. f.* It is found in two different senses in scripture. — The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone named onyx. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous shell, like that of the shell-fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in watry places of the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, which is the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatick. Cabinet.

Take sweet spices, onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

ONYX. *n. f.* [ὄνυξ.] The onyx is a semipellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true onyx legitima of the ancients. It is a very elegant and beautiful gem, and the regular arrangement and disposition of its colours make amends for their want of show. Hill's Nat. Hist.

Nor are her rare endowments to be sold,  
For glittering fand by Ophir shewn,  
The blue-eyed saphir, or rich onyx stone. Sandys.

The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white,

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there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a fardonyx. Woodward on Jewels.

Ooze. *n. f.* [either from eaux, waters, French; or from wetness, Saxon.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.  
My fou i' th' ooze is bedded. Shakespeare, Tempest.

Some carried up into their grounds the ooze or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby.

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,  
Deep in his ooze he fought his sedge bed,  
And shrunk his waters back into his urn. Dryden.

2. Soft flow; spring. This seems to be the meaning in Prior.

From his first fountain and beginning ooze,  
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows. Prior.

3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To Ooze. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then  
A war'ish humour swell'd and ooze'd agen. Dryden.

Where creeping waters ooze,  
Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,  
Cluster the rolling fogs. Tassoni, Autumn.

The lilly drinks  
The latent rill, scarce oozing thro' the grafs. Thomson.

O'OOZE. *adj.* [from ooze.] Mirey; muddy; slimy.

From his oozy bed,  
Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. Pope.

To OPA'CA'CE. *v. a.* [opaco, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

The same corpufcles upon the unstopping of the glafs, did opacate that part of the air they moved in. Boyle.

OPA'CITY. *n. f.* [opacitas, Fr. opacitas, Lat.] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of those eyes in whose optics there is no opacity? Brown.

Had there not been any night, shadow or opacity, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness. Glanville.

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of opacity, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species. Ray on the Creation.

The least parts of almost all natural bodies, are in some measure transparent; and the opacity of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflexions cauled in their internal parts. Newton, Opt.

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [opacus, Latin.] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

When he perceives that these opacus bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtle far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light. Digby.

Upon the firm opacus globe

Of this round world, whose first convex divides  
The luminous inferior orbs, includ'd  
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkness old, Satan alighted. Milton's Paradise Lost, *b. iii.*

O'PAL. *n. f.* The opal is a very elegant and a very singular kind of stone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opaque, and less hard. It is found always in the pebble shape of various sizes, from the head of a pin to the bigness of a walnut. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and shows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it much resembles the finest mother of pearl; its basis seeming a bluish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light, among which the green and the blue are particularly beautiful, but the fiery red is the finest of all. This stone is found in the East-Indies, in Egypt, Persia and Tartary, and in some parts of Europe, particularly in Bohemia; but the oriental is much the finest. Hill's Nat. Hist.

Thy mind is a very opal. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

Th' empyreal heav'n, extended wide  
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;  
With opal tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd  
Of living saphir. Milton's Paradise Lost, *b. ii.*

We have this stone from Germany, and is the same with the opal of the ancients. Woodward on Jewels.

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [opacus, Lat.]

They  
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round  
Shadow from body opaque can fall. Milton, Paradise Lost.

These disappearing fixt stars were actually extinguished and turned into more opaque and gross planet-like bodies. Cowley's Phil. Prin.

To OPE. *v. a.* [open, Saxon; opa, Icelandic, a hole. Ope To O'PEN. } is used only in poetry, when one syllable is more convenient than two.]

1. To unfold; to unlock; to put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered. The contrary to shut.

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The world's mine oyster,  
Which I with sword will open. Shakespeare, M. M. of W. Ind.

Before you fight, ope this letter. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

They consent to work us harm and woe,  
To ope the gates, and so let in our foe. Fairfax.

If a man open a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good.

Let us pass through your land, and none shall do you any hurt; howbeit they would not open unto him. 1 Mac. v. 48.

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction. Prov. xxxi. 8.

Open to me the gates of righteousness.

Adam, now ope thine eyes; and first behold  
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought  
In some to spring from thee. Milton, Par. Lost, *b. xi.*

Our fleet Apollo sends,  
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,  
And where Numicus ope his holy source. Dryden.

When first you ope your doors, and passing by  
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. Dryden.

When the matter is made, the fide must be opened to let it out. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To show; to discover.

The English did adventure far for to open the north parts of America. Abbot's Description of the World.

To ope; to break.

The wall of the cathedral church was opened by an earthquake, and flut ag in by a second. Addison on Italy.

2. To explain; to disclose.

Some things wisdom openeth by the sacred books of scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature. Hooker.

Paul reasoned with them out of the scriptures, opening and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead. Acts xvii. 3.

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king opened himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. Bacon's Henry VII.

Gramont governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and opened himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. Wotton.

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by opening his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. Collier on Friendship.

To begin.

You retained him only for the opening of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind. Dryd. Ep. to the Whigs.

Homer opens his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty, he continually grows upon the reader. Notes on Odyss.

To OPE. } *v. n.*  
To O'PEN. }

1. To unfold itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

The hundred doors  
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars  
Within the cave. Dryden, Æn. vi.

My old wounds are open'd at this view,  
And in my murder's presence bleed anew. Dryden.

Unnumber'd treasures ope at once,  
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,  
And decks the goddess. Pope's Rape of the Lock.

2. To bark. A term of hunting.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I open again. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

The night restores our actions done by day;  
As hounds in sleep will open for their prey. Dryden.

Thy hounds, Taygetus, open and pursue their prey. Dryd.

Hark! the dog opens, take thy certain aim;  
The woodcock flutters. Gay's Rural Sports.

OPE. } *adj.* [Ope is scarcely used but by old authors, and by O'PEN. } them in the primitive not figurative sense.]

1. Unlocked; not shut.

The gates are ope; now prove good seconds;  
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;  
Not for the fliers. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke ope  
The lord's anointed temple, and stole thence  
The life of th' building. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Then sent Sanballat his servant, with an open letter in his hand. Neh. vi. 5.

With the same key set ope the door  
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. Cleaveland.

Thro' the gate,  
Wide open and unguarded, Satan pass'd. Milton, P. Lost.

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,  
And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen knight. Dry.

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,  
Meets him with open arms and falling tears. Dryden.

The bounce broke ope the door. Dryden.

The door was ope, they blindly grope the way. Dryden.

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2. Plain; apparent; evident.

They crucify to themselves the son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame. Hebr. vi. 6.

Th' under-work, transparent, shews too plain:  
Where open acts accuse, th' excuse is vain. Daniel.

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be open, that no creature he ever spake of it. Sidney.

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man open and of good faith. Bacon.

The French are always open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved. Addison.

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more open treatment, was imputed to some hidden design. Swift.

His generous, open, undesigning heart,  
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him. Addison's Cato.

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,  
She met his glance midway. Dryden's Beccace.

Then shall thy Craggs  
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;  
With aspect open shall erect his head. Pope.

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay open the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence. Burnet.

These innate notions should lie open fairly to every one's view. Locke.

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not open as natural characters engraven on the mind. Locke.

6. Not restrained; not denied.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is open and there are deputies; let them implead one another. Acts xix. 38.

7. Not cloudy; not gloomy.

An open and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the open air. Shakespeare, K. Lear.

And when at last in pity, you will die,  
I'll watch your birth of immortality;  
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,  
And teach you your first flight in open air. Dryden.

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,  
Hath left me open to all injuries. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are open upon all the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways. Jer. xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry. Ps. xxxiv. 15.

O'PENER. *n. f.* [from open.]

1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unfolds.

True opener of mine eyes,  
Much better seems this vision, and more hope  
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past. Milton.

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itself;  
The very opener and intelligencer  
Between the grace, the faculties of heav'n,  
And our dull workings. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such openers of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared. Boyle.

OPENED. *adj.* [open and eye.] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,  
Open'd conspiracy  
His time doth take. Shakespeare's Tempest.

OPENH'ANDED. *adj.* [open and hand.] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,  
With openhanded bounty shall repay you. Rowe.

OPENHEARTED. *adj.* [open and heart.] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and openhearted. Dryden.

Of an openhearted generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. Arbuthnot's J. Bull.

OPENHEARTEDNESS. *n. f.* [open and heart.] Liberality; munificence; generosity.

O'PENING. *n. f.* [from open.]

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and openings of the earth. Woodw. Nat. Hist.

2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has been pleas'd to dissipate this confusion and chaos, w. 2